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Paris Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

It our friends who favor us with manuscripts for must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Treasury and the Money Market

There is but one sentiment on the part all those having business and financial interests at stake in this country concerning the steps taken on Monday by the Secretary of the Treasury to relieve the financial world: it is one of intense and overwhelming gratitude.

The vital fact about this money stringency is this, simply: There is an unprecedented and extraordinary demand for money to carry on the business of our country. Every branch of trade is stimulated to the utmost extent, and as the inevitable accompaniment of such condition there is more or less general speculation. A few years ago we were boasting about our ability to undersell the world in iron and steel. To-day so vast is the consumption at home of our iron and steel manufactures, chiefly in new-found rather than in merely enlarged uses, that, huge as our resources of production are, we cannot supply the home demand. The same stupendous energy is visible in every industry. Obviously, to sustain our steadily increasing commerce and manufacturing, the money supply of the country must increase and develop as well.

Yet, what is the source of our country's money supply? The circulating medium of the land consists, in by far its major part, of notes based upon the deposit of Government bonds as security. These Government bonds, as is well known, are constantly being reduced in number by reason of the fact that, owing to our prosperity, we are paying off our national debt. So that the basis of currency for a constantly increasing volume of trade, with a commensurate demand for cash, is a constantly decreasing national debt. Simply to state this proposition emphasizes its absurdity and its danger. It is a system of currency which is a hundred years behind the times.

The course pursued by Secretary SHAW will lead as nothing else could lead to an early reform of our financial system and the adoption of one better suited to the magnitude of our interests. Secretary SHAW has led the way.

Mr. Watterson's Agitations

Mr. HENRY WATTERSON renews his attack on the " smart set," by publishing and commenting on newspaper expressions drawn out by his previous dianewspaper discussions. No general inhimseli professes to be they would be strikers' violation of it. writing to us by the hundred in denunciation of it.

The explanation of this silence, as we public is not so much interested in the doings of the " smart set " as the large space given by certain newspapers to its performances and to flaring pictures of the performers and their clothes would seem to indicate. For several years past these papers have been making reports and celebrations of that " set " their most conspicuous feature, on the theory, of course, that the public appetite for that sort of thing is insatiable. One of them recently explained its policy in that respect by saying that nothing interested the people deprived of luxuries so much as descriptions of the luxurious lives in the sphere of extravagant fashion from which they are excluded; and, as proof, it referred to the avidity with which servant girls, factory girls and women in all humble spheres devour novels assuming to be descriptive of " high life." The further that life is from them, we were told, the more fascination the story of it has for them. It is to them reading of the glories of a paradise. But what is it that gives these tales their charm? It is the element of romantic sentiment in them. Take that away and leave nothing except descriptions of sordid luxury, such as the vulgar newspapers give in their pictures of the "smart set," and they would be unsalable in any social quarter.

TERSON describes it, debased morals and degenerate, and was still admired and applauded, envied and imitated by our whole society, his gloomy prediction as to the consequences on the American character might be justified. As it really is, however, the concern in it seems to be confined chiefly to itself and to the newspapers which as a matter of newspaper policy give to it their most particular attention, on the purely professional assumption that it has for the public a peculiar fascination; and the question to be considered is the soundness of this editorial judgment. The indifference with which Mr. WATTERson's assaults, based chiefly on the reports and pictures in these newspapers. have been received throughout the Union would seem to settle that question against the theory of the newspaper purveyors that there is a ravenous public demand for such stuff.

So far as the readers of THE SUN are concerned, there is no question whatever that no eager interest in the " smart set," critical or other, prevails among them. If there was any such interest we should have heard from them in great numbers as soon as we called attention to Mr. WATTERSON'S terrible warnings of the debasing moral influence exercised by that " set " on the whole life

ters treating of the subject come to us promptly and by scores from every part of the Union. We have given Mr. WAT-TERSON'S attempt at a sensation every show in THE SUN, but it seems to have missed fire wholly.

We infer, therefore, that the importance of the "smart set" has been exaggerated greatly both in its own eyes and in those of Mr. WATTERSON, and that he has overdone his expected sensation. Possibly as an arbiter of fashions in garments it has all the supremacy he gives it, and it may influence certain arbitrary and superficial and conventional social usages, of no relation to morals; but that it is stamping its peculiar character on American social life generally and perverting it there is no evidence. The evidence, as we have suggested, is rather that it is a coterie in which, after all, there is little public interest, except so far as it performs the function of a figure on which to drape the fashions most expeditiously imported the stringency in money now pressing from Europe. It does not seem to have the glamour for the people he imagines. and its heroes and heroines are not public characters in which the people have a dangerous interest.

Spurning the Law-Stopping the

Supply of Coal. The harm caused by the scarcity of coal daily becomes wider spread. We have reached the calamity price of \$20 a ton. Schools are closing, and industry is getting benumbed. The need of relief is already acute, with the promise of being extreme. Outbreaks of riot at the mines show that lawlessness is the strikers' last hope of preventing the mining of coal. There could be no other cause for riot. The law is defied. The principles of liberty and equal rights are trampled upon. When a rioter seizes a would-be worker by the throat his clutch is felt now by every man, woman and child in the country. One would think that among fair-minded, law-abiding people not a single voice would be heard dissenting from the general demand for the restoration of order and for the protection of the laborers in the coal regions. Yet dissent is heard, of a character most

surprising. For example, a petition is being circulated throughout the American Federation of Catholic Societies begging even the President of the United States to enter upon the field where the strikers are attacking men desiring to work and, not to uphold the law, but to " mediate between the rioters and the employers of their victims.

At the Methodist Preachers' meeting in New York on Monday a resolution was passed requesting Mr. ROOSEVELT to appoint a " commission of mediation.

At a meeting of Presbyterian ministers in this city at the same time a request was adopted that " the ministers of the Presbyterian Ministers' Association offer a special prayer next Sunday for the right solution of this critical and important question."

There can be no other effect of these utterances on the coal strike than to make fiercer the rioting, which is resorted to for compelling "arbitration," tribes. His "sensation," however, has and to delay the supplying of coal not resulted in anything except these to the general public. It is just such manifestations of neutrality toward terest in the subject has been excited. lawlessness that have sustained Governor and the Money Power now treading the If the people were as much excited STONE, the puppet of mob rule, in his primrose path of plutocracy? Is JOE. over the "smart set "as Mr. WATTERSON refusal to defend the law against the BAILEY trotting after Hogg and Towne

The good people who have given way to their hasty feelings in the manner we have described have made a grave mis- the harrowing fact. The Hon. J. H. have remarked before, must be that the take. They merely prolong the public suffering.

Early Service Marriages.

The subject of married army officers is brought up by a recent letter of Col. WILLIAM QUINTON, First Infantry, to growing poorer;" when trusts are sucka Minneapolis paper, in which the writer, who has had nearly forty years' experience in the Volunteer and Regular army, argues against early "service marriages," and suggests the need of some regulation for them.

Before the war with Spain, says Col QUINTON, the army was small and was distributed at small posts all over the West: and the fact being realized that officers had to lead was not calculated to improve or refine them they were permitted to marry. As a result, with the slow promotion of the time, "there are instances where officers not above the grade of First Lieutenant becam grandfathers."

With the increase in the army since the Spanish war, promotion has come even to the grandfather Lieutenants, and the stagnation will probably never afflict the army again to the former extent But the military art has become more important to-day than ever before, and much more is required of an officer than formerly. To-day an officer has no If the "smart set" was, at WAT- longer only to drill a skeleton company at a frontier post, but to master the details of a profession constantly becoming more technical, to reduce to practice in the field the theories studied in his room, to hold himself ready to go to any part of the world whenever ordered. In theory, these duties were his before the war; actually, he was stationed sometimes for years at a single post, and never had tropical or Arctic service to undergo. Now, however, a tour of duty in the Philippines is a certainty before the officer, while service

in Alaska is not improbable. "Can a married officer," asks Col. QUINTON, "comply with these rigid requirements? The answer is plainly in the negative. What then is the remedy? Plainly to have the marriage of a subaltern officer regarded by the War Department as the equivalent of a tender

of resignation." The remedy, Col. QUINTON admits, is heroic; but he maintains that it is needed, because the marriage of subaltern officers interferes with their professional soldiers.

Another reason advanced by Col QUINTON for prohibiting the marriage of junior officers is the expense to which the Government is put in building quarters for married officers. Such officers of America. It is always easy for us are not entitled to any larger quarters status and the effect of learning upon the to tell when the heart of the people is than their bachelor brothers; but hith-

really touched by a discussion, for let- erto the Government has built larger houses for them than they legally should have had, inasmuch as a family cannot well be put into the same space that a single man occupies comfortably. Quarters must be provided wherever an officer is sent; so that there is a constant building of houses for married officers, where single large buildings would serve to shelter many unmarried men.

If there is hesitation about going s far as to prohibit entirely the marriage of junior officers, Col. QUINTON suggests that the German system might be studied advantageously. This is the requirement that the officer or his wife must have money.

The recognition of deliberate heiresshunting as an occupation for American officers is hardly likely to be approved in this country; yet it is probably true that too many of our younger officers are getting married. Possibly the requirement that an officer must be of a certain rank before he may marry would reach the desired end.

The Macedonian Revolt.

The situation in Macedonia bears a striking resemblance to that in Bulgaria just previous to the outbreak of the Turko-Servian War in 1876. There are the same partial risings calling for suppression, except that the Turkish Government, instead of leaving the matter in the hands of the local authorities, as t did then under the advice of the Russian Ambassador, Gen. IGNATIEFF, has sent a large force of troops into the country and has just called out thirtyeight battalions of Kedifs, or regular reserves. For the moment the reported rising appears to be confined to that part of Macedonia comprised of the triangle formed by a line drawn from Salonica to Monastir toward the northwest, another from Monastir toward the junction of the Servian and Bulgarian frontiers and the third from that point to Salonica. The whole of this tract is mountainous.

The Turkish force actually in Maceionia is estimated at about one hundred thousand men; but if the insurgents are properly equipped with modern rifles, as they probably are, and are skilfully led, it will have to be largely reenforced. No doubt sympathizers from Bulgaria will find their way across the frontier to swell the insurgent ranks; and the Turkish Government will be lucky if it does not have to deal with the Greeks in the south and the Servians in the north at the same time. The attitude of the Albanians, too, is of consequence, and also that of Montenegro, should the Slavs of Novi-Bazar and Old Servia take up arms. It is at this point that the policy of Austria will have to develop itself, while Italy looks after Albania.

Since the Russian invasion of Turkey 1826, it has become a superstition at 'onstantinople that there should be a war between Russia and Turkey every quarter of a century. As the last was n 1877, the next is about due, and recent events in the Black Sea and what is going on in Macedonia and Armenia seem to be its harbingers.

An Unwarranted Bull Calf.

Is the Hon. JOSEPH WELDON BAILEY of Texas and the United States Senate backsliding? Are those feet which have kicked so robustly against Wall Street in the race for wealth?

Only after a long and painful struggle have we brought ourselves to chronicle Dole of Shelby county, Ky., has sold to Mr. BAILEY one " shorthorn bull calf of the Rose of Sharon family for \$100."

At a time when, in the estimation of statesmen like Mr. BAILEY. " the rich are growing richer and the poor are ing the lifeblood of the nation; when the producing classes " are suffocating in the coils of monopoly and even most of the Populists have abandoned the holy cause of the Peo-pul and are wallowing in bank accounts-at such a time should a tribune of the Peo-pul invest \$100 in a bull calf? He might own a plain bull calf, bred on his own acres, but he should scorn a luxurious and an the manner and mode of life that the aristocratic scion of the Rose of Sharon family.

The price of milk goes up; and Jog BAILEY, instead of trying to relieve the stringency in the milk market, buys a fancy bull calf!

The Manhattan policeman who arrested a highly intelligent and respectable citizen for "talking incoherently "to himself, and thereby showing his insanity, in the club bearer's opinion, can't be a close observer. If talking to yourself in public be an indication of insanity, most folks in Manhattan are insane. Walk in Broadway, or anywhere else in the town, and see how many people are not talking to themselves. The man in New York who doesn't talk to himself, if he is alone, is an anomaly and probably a newcomer.

The Democratic State Convention at Saratoga, having considered whether to stand by justice in admitting delegates duly elected or to rid itself of a delegate it did not desire to be associated with of course, we refer to Delegate DEVERY

-decided to get rid of DEVERY. We must doubt the soundness of the decision.

There used to be a policeman at Ithaca whose invariable inquiry, when the young braves of Cornell were disporting themselves to the extent of what the less learned world would call a riot, was: "What the hell thransactions have we here?" A question likely to be repeated by him who reads of the doings of the Harvard youths on Bloody Monday of this week. The sophomores and the freshmen butted and "rushed" one another with monstrous noise and small damage. Then some fifteen hundred froiickers and rollickers rollicked and frolicked with the trolley lines from Bow street to Harvard Square. They cut the trolley ropes, turned off the lights, " ragged " signboards and conductors' hats and even the work, and renders them less valuable as helmet of a Cambridge peeler, who had no especial use for it, as he and his fellow gods of peace had lost their heads, as usual. Traffic was stopped for an hour.

In short, in all respects, the demonstration was a great success, and passengers and other Philistines who complained of it don't comprehend the inferiority of their manners. We record these academic amen- ticles are as interesting as those named.

ities in no carping spirit and with no narrow precisian prejudice We didn't have to go to Boston or come to Cambridge that night; and so we are free to congratulate the Cantabrigians that youth is still full of blood and ginger. There have been many droning, tedious articles on " The Value of the Scholar to the Republic:" and the scholars are valuable. What a brisk force for cutting off railway communications or intercepting supplies, especially of crackers and cheese and bottled beer, those Harvardians would make!

THE CITY CENTRE.

Proposition to Buy Land North of City Hall Park for Public Bullding Sites.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir .- Some ears ago when I was on the Grand Jury a port was made that the city was paying ery large rental for offices, that our munici d departments were not properly located, eing scattered about in different buildings, hough it would palpably be a great advanage if they could be brought together under roof or in a connected series of buildings. I have lately seen a statement that the city paying \$600,000 a year for office rent. so-called City Hali "Park" is so crowded with

see the sky There can be no doubt that the city should quire land in a central locality for the accomodation of its public offices and departments, nor should the city build in the sections where operty has already become most valuable t can be done without interference with buildings should be located in a suitable ad convenient locality where the land is not

and convenient locality where the land is not too costly and where it will be a benefit to the surrounding property.

Our citizens are wont to point with pride to the colossal and magnificent edifices which represent the enterprise of individual corporations. The attainments of our own municipality in that particular direction, with its madequate, inconvenient and unattractive quarters, offer food for serious reflection. By the annexation of Brooklyn and other boroughs our city has been extended many miles in area, mainly to the south and east No doubt the time will come when there will be physical annexation by bridges spanning the East River, so that the geographical centre of the city, as well as the centre of population, will be toward the easterly side of Manhattan Brooklyn and the other boroughs must be taken into consideration.

nto consideration City Hall Park should be extended The City Hall Park should be extended to double its present size by acquiring the land from Centre street to Chatham street, and from Chambers street to Worth street. This land is not very valuable, less so than my centrally located site, and there are no expensive buildings on it. To acquire this area for public uses would pen up for improvement a part of the city chich has been neglected and overlooked twould give better terminal accommodations or the Brooklyn Bridge and would be a suitable.

t would give better terminal ac ommodations or the Brooklyn Bridge and would be a suitable ite for the proposed new post office and buildings to accommodate all the departments of he city government. The interest on the ost of this property would be less than the

ommunication with Roosevelt street and atherine street ferries, and Worth street night easily be made a broad avenue extend-ing from the East River to the North River. ing from the last river to the North River, thereby relieving congestion in traffic. All surface and elevated roads converge within a short distance, and all municipal buildings would become central to every part of the city. J. B. BLOOMINGDALE. NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO RIOT.

Some Impressive Comments on an Appeal by Mr. Samuel Gompers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I desir call the attention of the public, through e medium of your valuable paper, to a recent itterance of that "Captain of Industry,

Under date of Sept. 27, President Compers of the American Federation of Labor issued an appeal to organized labor and its sympaminers now on strike in the anthracite region. A portion of this urgent appeal is as follows

The striking miners and those dependent upon nem must be supported, that their manhood may

alms, he could have stated in truth to the American public that the resulting funds would be faithfully used by the labor agitators to continue the struggle against American liberty: to aid and comfort the various mobs many acts of violence, which, up to their many acts of violence, which, up to their many acts of violence, which, up to date, have merely consisted of threats, intimidation, assault and murder; to continue a struggle in which no man who desires to labor can do so without his life, and in many cases, the lives of his wife and family, being placed in icopardy, so much so that it now requires the presence of nearly the entire National Guard of the State to preserve even a semblance of law and order. He might have gone still further and stated that contributions were necessary so that a scarcity of coal should continue to exist. He should have stated that by the continuance of this support, the lawless bands would guarantee that the public schools would be closed, mills, factories and indus-

would guarantee that the public schools would be closed, mills, factories and industries of all kinds would shut down, and as a result of the generous support of the sympathizing contributor he would be in immediate danger of finding himself out of work, with cold weather coming on, and he would, in addition, be accorded the privilege of paying from \$12 to \$15 a ton for coal to keep his family from freezing during the coming winter.

Surely, the stanch supporters of the strikleration, and the urgent appeal for "sinews war" will not be made in vain! of war will not be made in vain!

As dearly as the American people loved to be humbinged, I think is barely possible that they will submit very readily to be held up and urged to support the enemy of all decent, liberty-loving people.

SCHANTON, Pa., Sept. 29.

For Canadian Independence. From the Hallfax Chronicle

elves to the fact, subjects of our fellow subjects in the Old Country. We occupy, therefore, a degraded and most degrading position. We must proceed to get out of it in some way at the earliest possible noment. Six millions of Canadians in contented is pendency is a pitiful sight. The longer it conues the more pitiful will it become. It we can secure some free, dignified and certain position within the empire, in the name of British manhood, let us get out of it, and take our stand among the world.

The Nomination in the Eleventh Massachusetts District.

From the Boston Times The result of the canvass for the Republican nomination in the Eleventh Congressional district was not an "uprising of the people," nor "a determined revolt against machine domination," but of course was the direct cause of management One report states that Foss spent \$25,000. believe he spent less than \$50,000.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One of your neighbors recently made a great stir over a mass meeting in the interests of the miners. Why not advocate meetings of a like character in the interests of the men of like character in the interests of the men of moderate means with aged parents or young children in the home, to whom the question of coal for the winter is becoming one of grave anxiety?

It is time now for the "million-hearted common people" to speak out. We must have coal and that quickly.

E. L. PENDLETON.

MODER UNION, N. Y. Sept. 27.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept.

Employees Selected by Graphology. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: Lots of guesses in to be disposed of effectually in your columns;

there anything in graphology? I have selected emproyees on the strength of ports from graphologists, and paid good money or the information.

The theory appeared to work all right at first at in the last year only three out of seven came near to prediction of the caperts.

A. B. C. YONKERS, Sept. 24

The World's Work for October well maintains the standard of this interesting magazine. Among its timely articles, apart from its editorial inter-pretation of "The March of Events," may be named a study of life insurance companies, "Ocean Steam " Franklin Matthews's account of the New ork Chamber of Commerce, M. G. Cunniff's consideration of the suggested "Labor Union Re striction of industry," and an account of the various rapid transit plans for this city. The other ar

WADSWORTH-HAY.

Daughter of the Secretary of State a Bride at Her Father's Summer Home.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 30.-Miss Alice Evelyn Hay, daughter of the Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, and James Walcott Wadsworth, Jr., were married at Col. Hay's summer home on Sunapee Lake, at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. The entire wedding party numbered only sixty persons. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. H. C. Hayden of Cleveland, who also married Col. and Mrs. Hay and Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney. A luncheon followed the wedding reception and then the bridal party at 4:30 P M. went by special train to Boston, for Genesee, N. Y., where the bride and bridgeroom will pass part of their honey moon

More than 200 gifts were received and

he telegraph wires showered congratu-

lations upon the happily wedded cou-Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, father and mother of the bridegroom, Geneseo, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, New York; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Nahant, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Augustus St. Gaudens, Wind-sor, Vr.; Mr. Henry White, Secretary of Legation, London; Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Derby, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Boardman, the Misses Boardman, Wash-ington; Mr. and Mrs. K. L. McDuffle, New York; Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Fearing, Dedham, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Duer, New York; Miss Susan Travers, New York; Miss Evarts. Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Duer, New York; Miss Susan Travers, New York; Miss Evarts, Windsor, Vt.; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mather, Miss Constance Mather, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Raymond, Miss Edith Sanger, Washington; Miss Edith Sanger, Washington; Miss Hetty Sargent, Boston: Mr. Derby Farrington, Lowelt, Mass.; Mrs. Joseph Warren, Boston: Mr. T. M. Robertson, New York. The maid of honor was Miss Daisy Wilson of Washington. The bridesmaids were Miss Harristt Wadsworth, Geneseo, N. Y.; Miss Evelyn Rumsey, Buffalo: Miss Ruth

Miss Harristt Wadsworth, Geneseo, N. Y.; Miss Evelyn Rumsey, Buffalo; Miss Ruth Pruyn and Miss Gertrude Sard, Albany; Miss Ethel Greenough, Cleveland; Miss Catherine Eddy, Chicago; Miss Frances Griscom and Miss Lily Rhodes, Philadel-phia. The best man was Mr. Frederic Kernochan of New York. The ushers were Eugene Hale, Jr., Ellsworth, Me.; E.G. Hinsdale, Pittsfield, Mass. Gouverney. were Eugene Hale, Jr., Ellsworth, Me.; F. G. Hinsdale, Pittsfield, Mass.; Gouverner F. G. Hinsdale, Pittsheld, Mass.; Gouverneur Morris, New York; G. C. Greenway, Pitts-burg; C. D. Cheney, Manchester, Conn.; Forsythe Wickes, New York; Payne Whit-ney, New York; Clarence L. Hay, Washing-

BAIL FOR LAURA BIGGAR. she Will Go to Long Branch With Her Law yer and a Bondsman To-day.

Laura Biggar's lawyer, Samuel I. Frankenstein, telephoned to Judge Heisley at Long Branch vesterday afternoon that he expected to take his client to Long Branch this afternoon and there deliver her for arrest and immediately provide bail for her. Mr. Frankenstein said that arrangement for bail had been made, but it might not be furnished until Thursday.

On the heels of this news came the story that James J. Corbett, former champion pugilist, had telegraphed to his friend, reeman Bernstein, who runs a variety theatre at Bergen Point, to go on Miss Biggar's bond. Corbett and the former actress are said to be old friends. Recently he played an engagement at Bernstein's theatre.

Bernstein said he wasn't holder of enough Jersey property to qualify in the sum of \$10,000, but he had a friend on Staten Island who could. He came over to New York and saw Attorney Frankenstein. Together, he says, they went to the house in 110th street, where Miss Biggar has been stopping since she fled from the Bayonne sanitarium and accompanied her in a carriage to a house in 134th street.

Mr. Bernstein said early in the evening that he and Mr. Frankenstein were to take Miss Biggar to a place on Staten Island last night, where she would remain until last night, where she would remain until this morning. Then, with the bondsman, they would go to Bergen Point by ferry and proceed to Long Branch to offer bail

perfore Judge Heisley.

Mr. Frankenstein declared that the statement made by Attorney Young, on the other side, that he had made a proposition of compromise on behalf of Miss Biggar was untrue. He said that no overtures had been or would be made, and if any were offered they would be by the other side

DEAD IN HER 100TH YEAR. Miss Frost Remembered the War of 1812 Sister Died Aged 98.

Miss Frances Maria Frost, 99 years month and 7 days old, died on Monday at the home of her nephew, Isaac T. Frost, at 305 Madison avenue. Miss Frost was born in Poughkeepsie on Aug. 22, 1803. When she was 12 years old she came to this city with her father, who went into the grocery business. For some time she lived in Michigan with her sister, who died at 93. Then she returned to this city making her home with her nephew, a re-

ired grain merchant.

Miss Frost outlived all of her brothers and sisters. She retained her faculties and was able to relate of her own knowledge incidents of the War of 1812.

The funeral will be to-day and the burial

at Poughkeepsie. A Card From the Brotherhood of St.

Andrew.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: day's SCN appears a news article under the title "St. Andrew's Brotherhood Hit." As a member of that somewhat strenuous order, will you kindly allow me the privilege of hitting back? The article is misleading and places the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in a If allowed to pass unchallenged false light. it would do harm A portion of the article is as follows:

large proportion of the clergy of the Episcopal Church are opposed to the brotherhood. They say that it amounts to nothing; that it is dead and ought to be buried." The writer certainly had no right or authority to array the clergy in such a hostile manner against the laymen of their own church. In the nature of things such a statement cannot be proved and should never have been made. It is a personal opinion stated as an actual fact. The Bishops and the clergy are anxious to have young men take a lively interest in church work. Laymen do not always perform the work which has been mapped out, so that they sometimes lay themselves open to legitimate criticism by the clergy. The brotherhood does not claim to be perfect, but that it is so imperfect as to cause a desire on the part of "a large proportion of the clergy" to bury it before it knows that it is dead, is, in my opinion, an entirely unwarranted assumption. It can be proved by statistics that the brotherhood does amount to something, both numerically and in the amount of work it does. The fact as to whether the brotherhood is dead, is refuted by the article itself where it says "the Episcopal Church which is represented here by three strong assemblies, respectively, in New York, Long Island and Newark." From this we arrive at the logical conclusion that the brotherhood is "strong in death". Lower down we read, "New York is very strong on this subject, this being a diocese where the brotherhood is active and is doing good work." In the space of a few short paragraphs the brotherhood has come to life and activity. It would have been more consistent to follow the plan of authors and place the paragraph telling us we were dead at the end of the article.

Referring to proposed changes in the Rule of Service, the article states. "Feeling in New York is very strong." For years there have been much agitation and discussion about this rule. Men hold differing opinions without in any way losing their friendship for each other or their loyalty to the brotherhood.

In another place we read "Appeals are heing made from there the adquarters at had no right or authority to array the clergy in such a hostile manner against the laymen of their own church. In the nature of things

for each other or their loyally to the brother-hood.

In another place we read "Appeals are being made from there |headquarters at Pittsburg| to leaders in New York to work against the proposed innovations." The Brotherhood is practically free from elec-tioneering and wire-pulling. No appeal of the kind has been made to me and I know of no other leader to whom such an appeal has been made. I do not believe such appeals have been made. I do not believe any work is being done here by the leaders with the object of influencing men to vote a certain way.

I trust that the exceptions I have to the article as published may allay all anxiety
on the part of members and friends of the
brotherhood. Edward W Kiernan,
President New York Local
Brotherhood of St. Andrew.
New York Seri 29 NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

MAYOR'S POLICE CHARGES. Formulation of Those Growing Out of the

East Side Riots in July.

The charges which Mayor Low ordered the Corporation Counsel to draw up against Inspector Adam A. Cross, Capt. John D. Herlihy and Capt. Charles J. Albertson, after he had received the report of the committee appointed to investigate the riots incidental to the funeral of the late Chief Rabbi Joseph, were filed with Police Commissioner Partridge yesterday. They were immediately afterward served on the two captains, whose trials were set for next Monday

Inspector Cross is now on his vacation and will not return till Octs 8. All the charges were signed by Senior Inspector Cortright

At the same time that he made the charges public, the Commissioner announced that he had transferred Capt. Herlihy from the Central Office, where he was in charge at night, to the Grand Central Station.

Inspector Cross is accused of neglect of duty, violation of the rules and regulations of the department, conduct unbe-coming an officer and conduct injurious to the public peace. The specifications on which the charges are based contain the following allegations:

following allegations:

That the inspector on July 29 failed to provide the police escort necessary to protect persons and property; that he failed to maintain the public pence and order in the Thirteenth precinct: that he allowed the force to use their batons unnnecessarily, and wilfully to maltreat persons: that on July 31 he made to the Commissioner an untrue and misleading report as to the origin of and the responsibility for the riot. The general opinion at Police Head-

quarters vesterday was that the last mentioned specification was the only one which the accused inspector might find seriously troublesome. Nobody seemed willing to believe that it would be possible to bring the other charges home to him. The principal charge against Capt Herlihy is that he failed to prevent riot and

damage to property.
Capt. Albertson of the Delancey street station is accused of neglect to preserve the peace, in view of the hostilities which it was his duty to know existed between the employees of R. H. Hoe & Co. and some of the people in the neighborhood, notice of the parade having been sent him on

the night of July 29.

CUBA QUARANTINE OFF.

Three Months Shorter Than Usual Because We Cleaned Up After Spain. The quarantine season against Cuban

ports was called off yesterday by Health Officer Doty. Hereafter all passengers will be passed without detention at Hoffman Island. Dr. Doty said:

man Island. Dr. Doty said:

At the outset of the season I felt that the great improvement in sanitation in Cuba warranted a relaxation of the rigid rules of former years. A visit to Havana confirmed this, and I decided that I would not put the usual regulations in force until I saw some reason to do so. However, as the summer set in and warm weather prevailed, with the possibility of unrecognized cases of disease appearing, I deemed it a proper precaution to place a quarantine against non-immune persons from Cuba commencing July I, thus deferring the time two months. To-day the restrictions were removed one month earlier than usual. From the information I have been able to obtain from time to time during the year, which has been confirmed by official reports to me by Dr. Carlos Finley, the chief sanitary officer of Cuba, there are many reasons to believe that there have been no cases of yellow fever in Cuba this summer which have originated there. There have been a few cases taken from vessels from Vera Cruz, but they were successfully isolated at the quarantine stations. I feel, therefore, that we are justified in relaxing the regulations at this time.

All rassengers of the Ward liner Morro

this time.

All passengers of the Ward liner Morro
Castle, three days from Havana, were permitted to land at once yesterday. Major W. C. Gorgas, formerly military Chief of Sanitation in Cuba, was aboard. He has been experimenting with kerosene to exterminate mosquitoes, which carry the yellow fever. Kerosene, he said, was made inade quate except in stagnant pools, barrels and still water in destroying the larvæ of the insect. Drainage, in most cases, was the best means of getting rid of the disease germs, and this could not be had in Havana until the sewage system was completed. Havana, the Major said, was population.

BRITISH DIDN'T OBJECT. Chamberlain Approved Phipps's Gift of

\$100,000 to the Boers, Mr. Phipps Says. Henry Phipps, who arrived yesterday from Southampton aboard the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, said it was true that he had "given a little money," meaning \$100,000, to the Boer relief fund, but that it was not true that the British Government objected

o the gift.

Mr. Phipps sent Arnold White, the author,
Mr. Phipps sent Arnold White, the Aritish Colonial Mr. Priipps sent Arnoid white, the author, to Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, who approved Mr. Phipps's scheme. The committee to distribute the money will be Gens. Delarey and Botha and an Englishman to be named by Mr

"KING HIGHBALL" SHUTS UP. Ghost Walked to the Last, but Marie Dress-

A notice was posted at the Knickerbocker Theatre yesterday announcing that the run of "King Highball" had closed, owing to the illness of Marie Dressler.

It had been announced that the last performance of "King Highball" at the theatre would be on Saturday night. When the members of the company appeared at the theatre for rehearsal yesterday more they were told that they could quit was pay day and the ghost walked, so that ftened the blow.
"King Highball" was an Ed Rice pro-

Lines on the proposed opening of a street and thereby descerating the grave of Joseph Rodman Drake, a gifted poet, and author of the immortal poem, "The American Fiag," who died in 1820 at the age of 25 and lies buried at Hunter's Point in the suburbs of New York.

Vandals, forbear! Lift not your hand, Nor touch you hallow'd sacred spot, Though greed and just stalk through the land And patriotism be well nigh forgot. Beneath that lowly crumbling mound

Which ye in callous just have spura'd, A patriot lies by Freedom crown'd

While yet life's hills were fair and green, And lingering youth lost not its bloom, He parted from the translent scene and donned the cerements of the tomb

But ere departing, from his per Unto his country's flag he gave Imperishable to patriot men
A glory which survives the grave Upon that flag against the sky

Can ye that meaning read aright

That proudly floats o'er land and sea He looked with raptur'd beaming eye And wrote its song of liberty. When Preedom from her mountain height

And not your lifted hand forbear? Those burning words from mouth to mouth Which once defied the touch of time, From East to West, from North to South, in every age, in every clime,

Far greater than in halls of Fame, Have they no meening now as then, When Patriotism's stirring flame They kindled in the hearts of men?

Which kindled once can never die; But were no voice to raise protesi. Those very mouldering stones would cry That mark his peaceful, lasting rest

Then enter not upon that sod, And may that spade forever rust Or yet disturb that sacred dust.

HARTPORD, Conn., Sept. 20.

So rouse, ye patriots thro' the land Within whose hearts that flag holds sway And to the cold despoller's hand in thundering tones cry, Stay!

COLLISION ON MADISON SQUARE. Expressman Drives Into B. Altman's Coupe

-Wheel Broken to Save Horse. Michael Dolan of 345 East Thirtieth street, who is coachman for B. Altman, the dry goods merchant of 25 Madison avenue, was driving Mr. Altman's coupé to the stable last night when an express wagon came up behind and crashed into it. One of the horses attached to the express wagon fell and his legs became entangled in the wheels of the coupé. The drivers and two policemen could not free the horse, and they had a hard time to keep it quiet.

The accident happened on Madison avenue, near the offices of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. John P. Haines, the president of the society saw the crowd, and with two men and a lantern went to the rescue. He superintended the work and had the spokes of the

wheel cut away. Even then it was impossible to extricate the horse, and the wheel had to be taken of

Then Mr. Haines had the horse sent away in one of the society's ambulances. The driver of the express wagon, who said that he was William Steele of 312 East Forty.

sixth street, was locked up in the Tenderlein police station charged with intoxication and reckless driving.

MISS POST WEDS TO-DAY. Furnished Town House His Father's Gift to the Bridegroom, Goelet Gallatin

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Waldron Kintzing Post, and Mr. and Mrs. Regis Henri Post, have all been entertaining house parties of relatives since last Tuesday at their country places at Bayport, L. I., for the wedding to-day of Miss Edith Church Post and Goelet Gallatin Other guests will be taken to Bayport this morning on a special train on which they will return after the bridal breakfast and

reception.

The ceremony will be performed in the ivy covered church of St. Anne's, by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church. The wedding breakfast will be served in a marquee at Strand-home, the country home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Post

Among the gifts received by the bride are a diamond necklace, five diamond sunbursts, a pair of diamond wings for the coiffure, a solitaire diamond pin, a large yellow diamond, and a full-length portrain of herself by Douglas Connah. One of the bridegroom's presents is the house at 444 Madison avenue, fully furnished. This is from his father. Frederick Gallatin.

At the wedding breakfast the sides of the tent will be raised to give the guests a view of South Bay, and the yachts of relatives dressed with flags for the occasion.

COLOMBIA WON'T PROTEST.

No Objection to Our Action on the 1sth WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.-Officials of the Colombian legation place no faith in the report, probably based upon the protest of the Governor of the Department of Panama, that the Colombian National Government would protest to the State Department against the action of the naval representa-

tives of this Government in landing marines

on the Isthmus and taking the direction of affairs there temporarily out of the hands of the local authorities. It was said at the legation that Colombia had no intention of protesting against the course taken by the United States in the difficulties on the Isthmus, and whatever questions arise for settlement as a result of the action of this Government would be settled later in the ordinary way, and the

matter treated as not of vital or pressing importance. Advices received to-day at the Colombian legation from Colon, Panama, report the situation on the Isthmus as encouraging situation on the Isthmus as encouraging and danger of further disturbances probably

JUDGES NOMINATED. Hall, Steckler and Keener the Republican

Candidates. At the Murray Hill Lyceum last night candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court, in each case naming the Justice whose term is to expire. Each of the three was put on the bench by Gov. Odell. The candidates are Ernest Hall, Alfred Steckler and William A. Keener. Henry W. Taft. a brother of Goy. Taft of the Philippines opened the convention and Thomas J. Rush

presided. Justice Hall was nominated by George W. Wickersham.

Job Hedges was received with much demonstration when he nominated Justice Steckler, who is an independent Democrat Steckler, who is an independent Democrat-Justice Steckler's nomination brought speeches from half a dozen delegates, in-cluding Henry C. Botty. Twenty-one years ago Justice Steckler, running as an inde-pendent candidate, defeated Mr. Botty for Civil Justice in the Fourth district and six years later beat him again. Theron C. Strong nominated Justice Keener.

TRIUMPH OF THE HACKMEN. Independent Cabs Bar Odell's From the Stand in Front of Rector's.

S C Odell, who had the privilege of the cabstand in front of Rector's until Justice Steckler decided that such a private cabstand was illegal, was not able to get his cabs near the restaurant last night. The Hackmen's Protective League re-

joiced when the decision was handed down and held a meeting a few nights ago to make war on Odell. Last night at about 10 o'clock seventy-five cabs, all driven by members of the league, came to Rector's and found a close line which reached up Broadway and along Forty-fifth street

to Sixth avenue.

When a cab was wanted Ernest Klein, a member of the league who had been appointed for the purpose, called it, and the line moved up so quickly that none of Odell's cabs could break in. Everything was done in an orderly transpare and the was done in an orderly manner and the police did not interfere

STORK LIGHTS IN THE STREET,

And Brings a Ten-Pound Son to Mrs. Anna

Stocdar of Brooklyn. Mrs. Anna Stocdar, living at Stone and Belmont avenue, Brooklyn, was taken ill yesterday morning in a Liberty avenue trolley car. At Hopkinson avenue she was removed from the car by some of the other passengers, and a call was sent to St. Mary's Hospital for an ambulance. Before its arrival Mrs. Stoedar gave birth

to a ten-pound boy baby. RAN TO HER OWN DEATH

To Tell the Police of a Neighbor's Threat to kill Somebody.

Barbara Burkhardt, 65 years old, of Fulton treet, White Plains, heard two of her neighbors quarrelling yesterday afternoon and a threat of one to kill another. She ran to away, to tell the sergeant. Hurrying back to her home she fell and died of heart disease.

Atterbury Libel Suit Off.

The suit begun by Edward L. Stryker against Walter B. Atterbury just previous to the recent primaries to recover \$50.000 damages for alleged libel was discontinued damages for alleged their was discontinuous yesterday on an order signed by Supreme Court Justice Keogh in Brooklyn. Mr Atterbury was charged with saying that Stryker had played poker, drunk liquor and stayed out late at nights since he deserted Atterbury's cause